

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869.

Chapman Philanthropy.

Colonel Donn Platt, a Republican editor, thus discourses of negro emancipation: "The cheapest philanthropy is that which frees somebody else's nigger. Had these slaves belonged to us, instead of to the South, is there any one simple enough to believe that we would have had a war of emancipation? Not much."

Yes, and he might have added that the cheapest loyalty is that which gets into office by disfranchising "rebels," and steals the property of the tax payer by making citizens of the pauper. Without these there would not have been much Congressional reconstruction.

Separation from the parent stem appears to be the forecast fate of colonies. Canada is now apparently in the transition state towards independence of the mother country, though what particular form that independence may take is not yet indicated by the shifting of the little cloud on the horizon. It is stated upon the authority of Secretary Cox that Mr. Thornton, the Minister from Great Britain, freely stated at a dinner party not long since, that England is absolutely disposed to let Canada go. The tone of the English press in general points in the same direction. Canadian papers in the conservative interest brace themselves up to falsify the impeachment, but there is an undertone in their writings that cuts up shells and pebbles now and then by which the character of the soundings is indicated. The axe is already being sharpened for cutting the tow rope, and Canada must ere long paddle her own canoe.

The Last Dodge.

"Loyal dodge, reconstruction dodge, universal suffrage dodge, tariff dodge! All the little games are playing out says the *World*. Now it is the clemency dodge! Open your mouth, O South! Shout your eyes, swallow the Fifteenth Amendment, and the disabilities which now you know shall know no more forever! Bolt the black dogs and throw up proserpition! Perhaps, and perhaps not. Radical faith is in faith faith. Nay, it is the faith of the robber, who having half stripped his victim with a solemn pledge against further spoliation, suddenly repents of that promise, and straightway, and on the plea of self-protection, turns the shivering wretch loose in *paris nudus*. We shall not believe they mean clemency till time and events prove that clemency, and dollars and cents into Radical pockets are synonymous terms. But whether they mean it or not, let no man swallow the black dog. It may purge of present disabilities at the price of a moral and political leprosy that shall poison and degrade beyond medication.

Southern Cotton Manufacturing Enterprises.

There is a growing disposition at the South, says the *Shipping List*, to work up a larger portion of the surplus cotton crop, instead of shipping it abroad and importing goods. A Memphis paper proves that a cotton factory in that city will clear \$82 75 more on every bale of cotton woven into cloth than can be realized by the mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, and that 3,600 bales at Memphis would produce \$284,000 in one year, against the \$200,000 of the mills of Lowell, built at nearly the same cost. The Augusta, Ga., factory has declared a quarterly dividend of five per cent., and the Graniteville Manufacturing Company in the same State gives a dividend of ten dollars a share. These facts show what cotton manufacturing will be in the South. It is the most profitable branch of industry in which capitalists can embark. The Southern press, however, are not entirely unanimous in favor of the introduction of manufacturing enterprise. Among the number of dissentients is the New Orleans *Bulletin*. Its theory is that, while the situation remains as it is, with a demand for cotton beyond its supply, and with increasing facilities for transportation, the production of cotton must necessarily be more attractive to capital than the manufacture of it in the cotton region. If capital at home were turned from planting to manufacturing, it would make the demand over the supply still more excessive, and the increased price of the raw material would leave a still less margin of profits for the skill and capital required for working it into cloth. The remedy for all this is to be found in an improved system of labor, capable of availing itself of all the resources of that region, of putting the whole broad sweep of cotton lands under cultivation, and of gathering and marketing the crops in a proper manner. The scale might then be turned, and the chief difficulties, which now seem so appalling, would soon disappear.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

It now seems most probable that the Fifteenth Amendment will be adopted after the Radical fashion during this Winter, and will be so declared by the Radical Congress.

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the President declares that the following States have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment in full, viz: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Indiana—nineteen in all. To these he added Missouri and Kansas, which have imperfectly ratified the amendment. To these twenty-one States he omitted to put Alabama, making twenty-two. The action by the Indiana Legislature was clearly illegal, and the defect in the ratification by Missouri and Kansas will be corrected this Winter. So it may be said that twenty-one States have ratified the amendment.

Of these, however, New York will very certainly withdraw her ratification upon the meeting of the Legislature next month.

The following States have rejected the

amendment, viz: Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee.

It requires seven States, counting New York, for ratification and eight without that State. These seven or eight votes must be obtained from the following ten States, which have not yet acted, viz: California, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island and Texas. Of these only six, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Texas can be relied upon. It thus requires the ratification of two States more. To obtain these, the very doubtful reliance upon Ohio reversing the action of its last Legislature, is bolstered up by the power of recognizing the illegal action of Indiana, by refusing to recognize the anticipated rejoining by New York, and by reconstructing Georgia.

While from this showing it is believed that a ratification will be "doctored" by the administration and Congress, it will be done in such a questionable manner that it will remain open for future settlement by the Supreme Court, or a Democratic Congress.

These facts demonstrate the great necessity to the Radical party of reconstructing Georgia. This amendment is not required as a party measure in the South, for we already have the negro suffrage which it embodies, but it is absolutely necessary as a party measure in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The former has already become Democratic, and the other two so nearly so as to be regarded as unreliable in future elections. The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment will add forty thousand negro votes to the Radicals in both New York and Ohio, and half as many in Pennsylvania, which is regarded as sufficient to secure those States to the Radical party for many years to come. How this may be we cannot tell, but we should think, as those States have so emphatically declared against negro suffrage, that they would hardly tolerate its being forced upon them by outside and doubtful authority. The time will come when an independent and unshackled judiciary will review the constitutionality of much that has been done under the reconstruction laws of Congress, and by the compulsory action of the ten reconstructed States.

Removal of Disabilities.

In order that we may not be misunderstood in implying that all Southern men whose disabilities have been removed by Congress have obtained relief by dishonorable means, we desire to qualify our observations upon this subject, although we hardly deem it necessary. In stating general facts we do not think it absolutely incumbent upon us, for the sake of justice and truth, to point out exceptions, especially when they are so notorious as to speak for themselves. For instance, when we charge fraud and corruption upon the Legislature of the State or upon the Railroad Presidents, and ignorance and venality upon the Judiciary, we have never deemed it necessary to give the names of those who form obvious and honorable exceptions to this charge.

It is undeniably true, as a general rule, that those Southern men whose disabilities have been removed by Congress have obtained the special dispensation of that body by dishonorable renunciation of their past political views, by base desertions of their former friends, and by "going back" upon the most honorable events of their lives, or by paying considerable sums to pardon brokers, who make this a regular business at the Federal Capital. We have ourselves heard men in this city, who have rendered valuable services to the Confederate States in the field, making apologies for their past course to negro audiences, in order to obtain a Congressional pardon and a petty office. We have heard of applications for pardon from men who, as citizens and soldiers, had identified themselves with the cause of the South, the recital of which would bring the blush of shame to any honest man's cheek.

Therefore, when we expressed the belief that our National Legislature would not continue to hawk its pardons to such supplicants as will pay most freely in money or in the humility and duplicity with which they make their bids, we stated a general fact, and we do not think that the honorable exceptions to the rule have any cause for complaint. But we will not rest our defense upon the strength of our position, but will leave no room for doubt as to our positive knowledge that some who have received their pardons have obtained them without sacrificing their personal honor or political integrity.

We might mention the names of quite a number of North Carolinians whose disabilities have been removed who we know have obtained Congressional favor honorably, and others who we believe and trust are equally free from suspicion; but we have no right to drag men from the retirement of private life before the public. But of our public men, who have figured in political life since the war, we would be much grieved should any one suppose that we would cast any shadow of suspicion upon the memory of our late distinguished friend, Judge Osborne, who was one of the earliest and most prominent recipients of Congressional pardon. Such men as Colonel ALEX. of Duplin, and ex-Senator FURMAN, of Bladen, who were elected to the present Legislature, and were unseated as much for their personal as their political integrity, have reason to be proud of the position this action has given them, and the removal of their disabilities reflects credit upon the heart as well as the spirit of justice and candor which prompted Colonel DOCKERY in urging their names upon Congress. We might extend this list, but our object is rather to correct any misapprehension of our views than to speak of individual cases.

We are glad to believe that this pardon business will soon be at an end. It has been the source of much harm, and has brought to the surface a spirit of intolerance and cupidity upon one side, and duplicity and humility upon the other, which, for the sake of common humanity, we would gladly have remained undeveloped. And it has been the cause of a just alienation from the Government of

those citizens whose affection and sympathy could best strengthen the bonds of the Union and add to the moral and material grandeur of a great Government.

Investigation.

Mr. Durham read a letter from Colonel Robert Cowan, expressing a desire and willingness to appear before the House at any time and account for every single cent which had ever been placed in his hands by the State.

Mr. Durham said this matter of investigation had assumed a party aspect, he was forced to say that the conduct of Colonel Cowan was in striking contrast to that of other Railroad Trustees who had continually taken flight to avoid investigation.—*Legislative Proceedings.*

We make the above extract from the proceedings of the House on Monday last, merely to direct attention to it, and to express the hope that the letter will be published in full.

As Mr. DURHAM truthfully says, the matter of investigation had been made to assume a party aspect. It was given this direction to screen certain guilty officials. And for this same reason Colonel COWAN's name as the former President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, has been dragged in, although here and in Raleigh those who had done so denied any intention to reflect upon him.

We know that Colonel COWAN was influenced by no political considerations in penning the letter, nor by any desire to reflect upon other officials, but only for the purpose of protecting the late President and Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad from the general charges of corruption which were first against Railroad officials, and to announce a desire to have a thorough investigation of the disposition they had made of the public money placed in their hands. Colonel COWAN does not deserve any credit for this request, except as a matter of contrast with the conduct of others. It is only what every honest man would ask. It is what he and his Board of Directors have a right to demand, without regard to what has been done as to other roads and officials. We trust, in this case at least, no political influences will be permitted to hinder a full and fair investigation.

Freedom and Forty Acres.

On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of the national colored labor convention held in the City of Washington on Monday, the 6th day of December, praying that the surveyed public lands in the Southern States may be subdivided into tracts of forty acres each, and that any freedman who shall settle on one of such sub-divisions and cultivate the same for one year shall receive a patent for the same, the title of such land to vest in the settler and his heirs, and to be inalienable for the period of ten years from the date of entry; and further, that the grants of land made by the government to railroad corporations in the Southern States, and forfeited by reason of non-compliance with the conditions annexed to such grants, be not revived, but that the lands embraced in such lapsed grants be brought within the operations of the homestead act. Referred to the committee on public lands.

MAIL FACILITIES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—We have received a letter from Hon. John T. Deweese, in which he says:

"I have just seen the 21 Assistant Postmaster, Gen. G. A. Smith, who informs me that any of the routes of the State can be opened by a petition of the citizens, sent on to me, with the name of some one who will take the office of postmaster; either male or female who can take the oath of office. Now if they will do this, no more complaint can be made. This only applies to the old routes. Let the people know this."

The above is from the Raleigh *Standard*, and we are glad to know that there is a prospect of the old routes being opened. We hope the people along the old mail routes will make immediate efforts to have a renewal of their mail facilities.

The *Standard* is using all its influence to procure an increase of mail routes in the State, and we hope it will succeed in its laudable efforts.

Coming Home to Roost.

Some of the blessings of Radical reconstruction are coming home to those who have been most instrumental in forcing it upon us. Senator Galloway's "personal explanation" in the Senate on Thursday (see proceedings) will explain our meaning. These denunciations by a State Senator, though colored, cannot be laughed at by Major Smith, for by his influence and vote he has heaped these coals of fire upon his own head.

How singular it is that these Radical legislators do all they can to protect such officials as Littlefield, Jones and Sloan, and attack such men as are calculated to reflect some credit upon the party. We believe Governor Holden is more responsible for this condition of affairs than any other one person. His whole official conduct shows that he will trust and employ no man of character and talents. His advisers, appointees and associates are men of questionable reputation. With few exceptions those who hold office, directly or indirectly, by his appointment, are men not only without influence, but who do not command public confidence. This evil influence is corrupting the party, and it must rapidly grow worse or fall to pieces.

It is with regret that we allude to the disgraceful scene in the Senate. We have nothing to do with the private quarrels of Major Smith and Galloway, but as a citizen of North Carolina we blush, not only for the indignity offered to the State in its Senate Chamber, but for the ordinary decency of life which Radical officials are daily in the habit of disregarding.

Equality of States.

The advice given by President GRANT to Congress to disregard the rights of Georgia, if such a myth as States rights can longer be regarded as one of the principles of our form of government, seems to have been caught at not only by that body, but by Northern creditors of this State. It is said that individuals who hold State bonds of North Carolina, by which interest due has not been paid by the State, have applied to the Congress of the United States for legislation to coerce the Legislature of this State to make the proper appropriation. This, says the *Norfolk Virginian*, is a case of application for a Federal mandamus to a State. The application is not thoughtlessly or unadvisedly

made, for the parties endeavor to get countenance for it from the fact (as alleged) that the reconstructed constitution of this State contains a clause making it mandatory on the State to pay said bonds, and the theory is that a breach of this clause entitles parties (who, by the constitution of the United States, cannot even so much as sue a State in a Federal court) to the authority of the United States, its army, navy and militia, to compel the execution by a State of a clause of its own constitution relative to its own public credit.

Late information from Washington says the Radical Congressional delegation from Tennessee have for some days been engaged in perfecting a plan for annulling the late election in that State. Their grounds are that frauds have been committed and that "rebels" were permitted to vote. The usual memorial is being prepared, and no doubt the internal affairs of that State will be brought up before Congress for adjustment.

As in the case of Georgia and North Carolina we cannot, with our old-fashioned notions of the equality of the States and their rights under the Constitution, see what Congress has to do with these matters.

Suppose the Republican Senator did cheat the Republican Stokes, the Richmond *Enquirer* well says, what has the Congress at Washington to do with that? Suppose some Court in Indiana grants a married couple a divorce without rhyme or reason, under what article of the Constitution—except the war making power—has Congress jurisdiction of that? Suppose the Democrats of Brooklyn by violence and fraud (as is charged) beat the Republicans in an election for State officers, what has the State of Louisiana or the Empire of the United States to do with it? And why is it that Congress is never asked to review an election, or to rectify society, in the Northern States, and is so constantly invoked to dabble in what may occur in one of the Southern States?

If a Tennessee election is to be overhauled by the delegates in Congress from Massachusetts, why may not a New York election be overhauled by the same parties? And if a Tennessee election is a matter to bring before Congress to-day, why may not the Southern States be governed by Congress until the Grand Egyptian of the fifth and final act?

How far is this interference with States to go? Where is it to end? When will reconstruction be completed? What can the Southern States do to receive a receipt in full and a final discharge from their obligations to obey the demands of Congress, and again regulate their own internal policy? If the Congress of the United States is to decide between the Legislature and Supreme Court of Georgia, to step in between North Carolina and her creditors, and to regulate elections in Tennessee, for the life of us we cannot see why the citizens of States are compelled to keep up the useless expense of supporting their State Governments. As for poor North Carolina, we think her creditors had better take charge of her, and "run the machine" themselves. Our State has been so depleted by corruptionists and speculators that she is too poor to take the bankrupt act, and thus settle her debts. Suppose her creditors ask permission of Congress to appoint a receiver, and take possession of the few available assets. We would at least get rid of Littlefield and Holden and their cohorts of friends and confidants, who have brought us to our present miserable plight.

In the Radical Constitutional vocabulary there are no such words as State Rights and State Equality. They became obsolete with "Constitution as it was."

The following is the article alluded to by A. H. Galloway, in the Senate on Thursday, in his remarks on a "question of privilege":

From the Hillsboro Recorder.

Galloway, the colored Senator from New Hanover county, now a resident of New Bern, Craven county, N. C., offered, a few days since, a resolution instructing the Governor to remove Major W. A. Smith, President of the N. C. R. R., from that position on said Road. The "Irish" of this saddle colored Senator, we learn, was gotten up from the fact of a conductor on the N. C. Road refusing to allow him to ride in the first class coach, when the said Senator had on exhibition a second class ticket.

This "Rooster," Galloway, is a nuisance on railroads, insulting in his department and obnoxious to passengers on account of his noisy and irregularity of imbibing Tanglefoot and Pop Seltzer. But we will forego the foregoing, Galloway is a gentleman in comparison to those who backed and put him forward in this matter.

Old man Burns.—"That good old man we hope we won't see more, He always was a same old cat that you've heard of before!"

A 2nd edition of the *Cardiff Giant*, a real "pump" man, No. 15 shows, the result of their making a hole in the wall, where he lives—wants Maj. Smith removed, because he, Gulliver, has a son who holds a position on the said road which he has shown himself utterly incompetent to fill; and Gulliver No. 1, is fearful that little Gulliver will be discharged. The machinery of this road, I understand, is fast declining, owing to the fact of Mr. Burns' incompetency as Master Machinist.

Then Mr. Albert Johnson, a good old man—by birth a poet—who tells in rhyme of

"Bugs and rats and ugly looking scallawags," Who brings old engines up to life.

He, unfit for the position he holds disdains the way that Maj. Smith holds the reins, and has his sweet son-in-law, Mr. Bellamy, to do it. He can get the Maj. out of his way. But Mr. Bellamy is too weak a creature to do much, as he has no force in the Legislature, and is a piece of the stuff that was thrown on the top of the pot by the colored people of Edgecombe—entirely through mistake—they will do considerably better however, next time.

Colgrove from "to hum" is a "tale" carpet bagger with a shirt, don't carry a handkerchief and never had one, flew to Raleigh all the way from Jones county—which county he is adopting—the colored citizens are very anxious to have another vote at him next Summer, when his "goose will be cooked." Next comes Moore, of Carteret, and Davis, of Montgomery—perfect gentlemen of their kind, (poor kind,) hold a half dozen offices; have no particular home, and represent the State at large in the Legislature; both, I hear, belong to the Temperance Society and are strong and undying friends of Senator Galloway, who

tells them how to vote. Mr. Etheridge we don't know, unless he is the little fellow that sits up in the corner and looks like a possessor when he is punched in the ribs. In the House of Commons we have Stephens, the miller and dealer in Gen's Furnishing Goods—a greasy looking cuss, upon whom a fly would not light. And then comes a long, lank, lean, gang, fellow by the name of Harris, from Franklin, who was appointed mail carrier on the North Carolina Railroad but was incompetent. The same fellow who his colleague Mr. Williamson, from Franklin, (a colored man but a true colored gentleman and, friend to his race), said that he (Harris), tried to vote at Charlotte while he pretended to represent Franklin county, now a nice specimen he is! Ought he not to hide for all the use he is to the good people of Franklin? The crows had better have his carcass. This is the lot who wish to rule North Carolina; this is the set of rascals and miscreants who never will give up their position before and never will again; this is the class of men who wish to hold over contrary to the constitution of N. C. These are the men who would destroy the last vestige of liberty in our good old State; these are the small fry dictators who have been hoisted into place and power in our State. Away with such chaff! Give us another election and the men of North Carolina, both white and colored, will wipe them out of political existence!

THE NAME OF THE WHITE MAN RUN OVER BY THE TRAIN AT MARLBORO—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.—The body of the white man run over by the train at Marlboro Saturday night of last week has been identified as that of John D. Walker, whose home is in Columbia township within about six miles of Long Creek. He was in the city that Saturday evening about dark and then paid ex-Sheriff Banting the sum of \$800. He said he was to start home immediately and it is believed he was to walk. It is certain that he left perfectly sober.—During the early part of the past week the family of the deceased feared some evil had befallen him because of his continued absence. Hearing that a man had been killed by the train at Marlboro his son and brothers visited that place and disinterred the body, which was identified as that of Walker, and taken to his home for reinterment. This was either Wednesday or Thursday when friends were in the city making inquiries regarding the deceased.

There are whispers among the dead man's relatives of foul play, and without any definite reason being given they suspect that he was murdered and placed on the track. They think that he had a considerable sum of money about him when he left here Saturday night. About thirty cents was all that was found on the body, we believe, when the Coroner held his inquest. The cost of the dead man was not on the body then but laying beside it. No injuries other than those evidently caused by the train were discovered on the body.

How the Doctor Got Lost in a Snowstorm.—We think the following story "too good to keep," and, as we promise not to be busy, we hope he will forgive us for telling how he got lost in a snow storm.

It was a pleasant place—the house of the Doctor—just in the edge of the woods. The house was one of those neat little cottages where one expects always to find comfort, peace and happiness.

It was almost hidden among the trees, with which the ground had been so lavishly adorned. Some were so large that you would think they must be centuries old. The Doctor and his wife lived here alone, with the exception of a boy whom the Doctor had taken to do chores for him and to be company for his patients; for although, as I said, he was getting old, the people of the little village near could not get on without his services as a family physician.

One day it had been snowing—such a snow storm as you Western people seldom see. The beautiful white flakes seemed to vie with each other to see which should reach its destination soonest, and the snow above seemed one endless sheet of snow.

"Well," said the Doctor to his wife, as he returned from his round of calls, "I am glad there are not many sick just now for an old man like me," and he shook the snow from his great coat and handed it to Bruce to hang up, saying that he should not need it any more that night.

Just as he had seated himself at the tea table and his wife was pouring out his tea, a loud rap was heard at the door.

"It is some belated traveler," decided the Doctor as he arose to open the door. "I want you to go and see my wife Doctor," said the visitor as he seated himself by the fire.

"What, go ten miles such a night as this? It is impossible," retorted the Doctor. "I can't see you," said the visitor, "unless you go." "I have a man here with me, and we have shovels; we will see you safe through, if you will go."

The amount of it was, the Doctor went. It is not my purpose to dwell on his ride there; for it was made comparatively easy by the aid of strong arms and shovels; nor of sick woman, but of his journey and fast as the Doctor tucked himself snugly in his light outer for the homeward trip, and started off briskly; for Nellie was anxious to get home to her warm stable.

The Doctor was not very well acquainted with the round-about way he came, and with the darkness and blinding snow he soon became bewildered. So after a while, thinking he had ridden farther than the distance to his home, he thought he would turn home to get him out of the difficulty, and gave Nellie full power to choose her own road; so, after he had gone on for some time longer, Nellie stopped and whinnied. The Doctor unmounted a little, and peered around in the darkness and snow.

"Why, Nellie, where are we?" he said. "This looks like Chesnut Ridge," yes there's the opening in the trees, at the turn of the road on the brow of the hill—this must be Chesnut Ridge—eight miles from home. Well, Nellie may as well camp for the night, for we can't get home."

"How lucky that Bruce supplied us well with blankets," soliloquized the Doctor as he unbuttoned Nellie from the cutter, and fastened one of the blankets on her, and turned her loose to look out for herself. Then spreading a buffalo robe on the snow he laid the cutter up, he hopped himself in his blankets, and crawled in to his hovel bed and was soon sound asleep.

His faithful dog was very uneasy all night at his master's absence, and bouned out at the first opportunity to look for him. Finding the cutter in such a novel condition, he began to bark furiously around it.

You can judge of the Doctor's astonishment, when he came out of his bed room, to find himself in his own door yard, and standing at the stable door, wondering, no doubt, why he was treated so coolly.—*Western Rural.*

Colonel Aaron Wilbur, who recently died at Savannah, Ga., had his life insured for \$70,000.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Tax on Liquor Dealers.—The New York Radicals and the Germans—Increase of Expenditures.—The Late Senator Fessenden.—The New Census and the West, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, '69.
DEAR JOURNAL.—The Secretary of the New York Liquor Dealers' Association yesterday agreed, before Commissioner Delano, the claims of the Association to obtain a change in the decision of the Commissioner in regard to the use of stand casks and the rules governing rectifiers and compounders of spirits. It is not probable the decision will be reversed. The Commissioner has also decided that a man must be properly stamped before he takes his morning bitters, according to paragraph 3, p. 18, of supplement 97 to series 46, No. 15. Of course!

It is generally conceded that W. P. Sherman, at present supervisor in the Internal Revenue Bureau, will be appointed third auditor of the Treasury. There has been a hitch in settling the accounts of the War Department for some time past, and it is thought this appointment will remove the difficulty. Mr. Sherman is a thorough business man, possessing a great deal of executive ability and is conversant with the business of that Bureau.

The New York Radicals, in view of their recent defeat, have come to the conclusion that they will henceforth bid for the German vote, and the German element (beer drinkers all) are to be recognized by the appointment of General Seigel to be U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York and J. F. Beyland and J. Shoenhof, respectively for Assessor and Collector in certain Districts. Senators Fenton, Carl Schurz and Sumner are working earnestly in the matter. The President and Secretary Boutwell are favorably impressed with the idea. The "Republican" of this city, in speaking on the subject says: "If ever the State of New York is to be wrested from the hands of the corruptionists, it can only be accomplished by cementing the party, by ignoring social questions, and by distributing a fair quota of offices to deserving and capable Germans." The coolness and cheek displayed by the "Republican" in speaking of corruptionists, in view of the history of Radicalism, and especially in the Radical Legislature of New York, is decidedly refreshing. The Germans will not allow themselves to be auctioneered and caped by the "Republican" in speaking of corruptionists, in view of the history of Radicalism, and especially in the Radical Legislature of New York, is decidedly refreshing. The Germans will not allow themselves to be auctioneered and caped by the "Republican" in speaking of corruptionists, in view of the history of Radicalism, and especially in the Radical Legislature of New York, is decidedly refreshing. The Germans will not allow themselves to be auctioneered and caped by the "Republican" in speaking of corruptionists, in view of the history of Radicalism, and especially in the Radical Legislature of New York, is decidedly refreshing.

Secretary Boutwell, who howled economy, retrenchment and reform from the stump in Pennsylvania during the recent canvass in that State, has prepared his estimates for the next fiscal year, and true to the Radical ideal of economy, he only increased the year's expenditures \$80,000, over what it was last year. It is not to be wondered that he is not in favor of lessening the burdens of taxation when he is not in running up the Government expenses at such a fearful rate. The motto of this Administration seems to be that of Louis XIV., "Après moi, le Deluge," or Americanized, "The Devil take the hindmost."

In the Senate yesterday, eulogies were delivered by a number of Senators upon the late Senator Fessenden. Among those who spoke were Messrs. Williams, Anthony, Catlett, Hendricks, Morrill, and Maine, Louis Tolt, "After me, the Deluge," or Americanized, "The Devil take the hindmost." In the Senate yesterday, eulogies were delivered by a number of Senators upon the late Senator Fessenden. Among those who spoke were Messrs. Williams, Anthony, Catlett, Hendricks, Morrill, and Maine, Louis Tolt, "After me, the Deluge," or Americanized, "The Devil take the hindmost." In the Senate yesterday, eulogies were delivered by a number of Senators upon the late Senator Fessenden. Among those who spoke were Messrs. Williams, Anthony, Catlett, Hendricks, Morrill, and Maine, Louis Tolt, "After me, the Deluge," or Americanized, "The Devil take the hindmost."

The census bill crawls along slowly, objections being made at every step, sections being struck out here and there. The Western members grumble at the elections for members of Congress under the new census during the coming fall, and figures were quoted to show that Michigan with five members represented a greater voting population than Massachusetts with her ten members, and that the Western members were a unit with regard to the West, they would have more favorable legislation; but there are a number of them who vote against their section and State at the bidding of the Eastern members, and the result of their treachery is the West never fails to get the "go by" in every case where her interests are concerned. They never desire the Federal aid to individuals next. In their dealings with the West they reverse their tactics. They manage the Western section of the country through the cupidity, stupidity or the love of place of the Western members, giving up positions that they may be benefited. They never desire the Federal aid to individuals next. In their dealings with the West they reverse their tactics. They manage the Western section of the country through the cupidity, stupidity or the love of place of the Western members, giving up positions that they may be benefited. They never desire the Federal aid to individuals next. In their dealings with the West they reverse their tactics. They manage the Western section of the country through the cupidity, stupidity or the love of place of the Western members, giving up positions that they may be benefited.

The great West has already begun to not in the matter of removing the Capital and it will continue the action until the Capital is removed—and that without the slightest regard to any Constitutional quibbles, for they are nothing, but quibbles—that the ingenuity of lawyers can interpose against it. It feels and will continue to feel more and more that it has the right to effect the removal; it knows and will continue to know more and more certainly that it has the power to do it, and if constitutional quibbles are thrown in its way, it will only laugh at them and pursue its purpose with more earnestness. All persons interested may as well make up their minds to the removal of the Capital, because it is as certain as anything in the future can be, that the West will allow it to remain among the swamps of the Potomac but a little while longer. More anon. GLAUCUS.

Soldiers of the War of 1812.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives in reference to the soldiers of the war of 1812, providing that a pension shall be given during life to any surviving soldier who was engaged in that war, except those who fought against the government during the late rebellion, as follows: Officers, \$35 per month; non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, \$15 per month. Provided he is by reason of infirmity, disease, or other affliction unable to sustain himself comfortably.

Brought Home.

JOHNNY NORFLEET.—Johnny Norfleet, whose serious injuries at Oxford were noticed in the Southerner a few weeks since, was brought home on Friday last.

We are glad to learn from his father that he is rapidly recovering, being able to walk about the house. Contrary to supposition, it is believed that his eye sight will in no wise be impaired.

Barbours Southerner.

Andrew McMadin, formerly editor of the Saturday Courier, of Philadelphia, died in New York on Monday.

Special Washington Correspondence.

Removal of the Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14th, 1869.
Dear Journal—I promised you in my last that I would advise you as to the progress which is being made in regard to the removal of the Capital.

BINKLEY IN THE FRONT AGAIN.
Mr. Binkley appears to-day to dispute with Judge Sargent upon the unconstitutionality of removing the Capital. He thinks the removal cannot destroy the District of Columbia any more than it could a State, and that it cannot compel the United States to abdicate from any territory to which national sovereignty has once attached.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSITION.

The proposition that the seat of government ought to be at, or as near as possible to the centre of the country, seems, if not entirely, at least very self-evident. When the seat of our Government was by the act of Congress approved July 10th, 1790, fixed where it is at present, this consideration appears to have been the prevailing one, for at that time that point was about the centre of the inhabited part of the country. With the exception of a few weak, struggling settlements West of the mountains, the population was then confined to the narrow strip between the sea shore and the Alleghenies, and hardly anywhere extended inland more than two hundred miles. The point on the Potomac fixed by the act of Congress for the seat of government was about midway between the sea-coast and the mountains, and also between the most Northeastwardly settlements in New England and the most Southwestwardly ones in Georgia. That point had, therefore, at that time, the fact of its central position to recommend it, and it had little if anything else. If the population of the country had extended then, as it extends now, from the St. Croix to the Rio